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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. XVIII. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1832. NO. 3.

POETRY.

LINES ON A SLEEPING CHILD.

By Miss Fanny Kemble.

Oh, child! that to this evil world art come,
Led by the unseen hand of him who guards thee;
Welcome, unto this dungeon house thy home,
Welcome, to all the woe this life affords thee.
Upon thy forehead yet, the badge of sin
Hath worn no trace, thou look'st as though from heaven:
But pain, and guilt, and misery lie within,
Poor exile! from thy happy birth-land driven.

Thine eyes are seal'd by the soft hand of sleep,
And like unrippled waves thy slumber seems:
The time's at hand when thou must wake to weep,
Or sleeping walk a restless world of dreams.

How oft, as day by day life's burden lies,
Heavier and darker on thy fainting soul,
Wilt thou towards heaven turn thy weary eyes,
And long in bitterness to reach the goal.

How oft wilt thou, upon time's dreary road,
Gaze at thy early, far off days, in vain,
Weeping, how oft wilt thou cast down thy load,
And curse—and pray—then take it up again.

How many times shall hope, the fiend, extend
Her poisoned chalice to thy thirsty lips;
How oft shall love its withering sunshine lend,
To leave thee only a more dense eclipse.

How oft shall sorrow strain thee in her grasp,
How oft shall sin laugh at thine overthrow;
How oft shall doubt, despair, and anguish clasp,
Their knotted arms around thy aching brow?

Oh bird of light! hail to thy narrow cage,
Oh living soul! hail to thy gloomy cave;
Welcome to longing youth, to loathing age,
Welcome, immortal, to thy living grave.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Editor of the Troy Sentinel tells the following good story:—

"Almost thirty years since, an English gentleman with whom we subsequently became acquainted, Mr. Benjamin Criedland, of Leicester, detected and brought to justice a large gang of pick-pockets, by unwittingly adopting one of their private signals. The transaction, as he narrated it to us, was as follows:—

Mr. Criedland was attending the crowded annual fair, held in a clover field adjacent to Leicester. He casually noticed that a person in the throng had a sprig of trefoil stuck in the latchet of one of his shoes. In a few minutes, his attention was arrested by remarking another with a sprig similarly situated. His first and natural conclusion was, that the sprigs had been thus caught and retained by rambling among the luxuriant clover of the field; but on looking around he discovered so many who bore the sprig in the shoe, that he at once concluded it meant something more than met the eye, and which he determined, if possible, to discover. Accordingly, he retired a little, mounted a clover sprig, according to pattern, in his own shoe; and mingled again with the crowd. In a very few minutes a brother sprig jogged his arm and in an undertone, said: "Do you cut or carry?" "I carry;" said Criedland; without knowing the meaning of either the question or the reply.—"Then come along with me;" rejoined his interrogator.—Criedland complied, and in a few moments his companion snipped off the skirt of a gentleman's coat, with the pocket containing a well lined pocket-book, and thrust into his hand. The mystery was now unriddled. Mr. Criedland separated from his new friend as soon as possible; alarmed the police who were in attendance; and in a short time, with their aid, arrested a gang of about twenty pick-pockets, who were identified by the sprig—to whom it had served as a signal of recognition and fellowship.

From the Casket.

THE DESERTED CHILDREN.

In the autumn of 1823, a man was descending the Ohio river, with three small children in a canoe. He had lost his wife; and in the emigrating spirit of our people, was transporting his all to a new country, where he might again begin the world.—Arriving towards evening at a small island, he landed them with the intention of encamping for the night. After remaining a short time, he determined to visit the opposite shore, for the purpose, probably, of purchasing provisions; and telling his children that he would soon return to them, he paddled off, leaving them alone on the island. Unfortunately, he met on the shore with some loose company, who invited him to drink. He became intoxicated, and in attempting to return to the island and in the night, was drowned. The canoe floated away, and no one [illegible] of the catastrophe until the following day.

The poor deserted children, in the meanwhile, wandered about the uninhabited island, straining their eyes to get a glimpse of their father. Night came and they had no fire, nor food—no bed to rest upon, no parent to watch over them.—The weather was extremely cold, and the eldest child, though but eight years of age, remembered to have heard that persons who slept in the cold were sometimes chilled to death. She continued, therefore, to wander about; and when the younger children were worn out with fatigue and drowsiness, and ready to drop into slumber, she kept them awake with amusing or alarming stories. At last nature could hold out no longer, and the little ones, chilled and aching with cold, threw themselves on the ground. Then their sister sat down; and spreading out her garments as wide as possible; drew them to her lap, and endeavored to impart the warmth of her own bosom as they slept sweetly on her arms.

Morning came, and the desolate children sat on the shore, weeping bitterly. At length they were filled with joy by the sight of a canoe approaching the island. But they soon discovered that it was filled with Indians; their delight was changed into terror, and they fled into the woods. Believing that the savages had murdered their father, and were now come to seek for them, they crouched under the bushes, hiding in breathless fear, like a brood of young partridges.

The Indians having kindled a fire, sat down around it, and began to cook the morning meal; and the eldest child, as she peeped out from her hiding place began to think that they had not killed their father. She reflected, too, that they must inevitably starve if left on this lone island; while, on the other hand, there was a possibility of being kindly treated by the Indians. The cries, too, of her brother and sister, who had been begging piteously for food, had pierced her heart and awakened all her energy. She told the little ones, over whose feeble minds her fine spirit had acquired an absolute sway, to get up and go with her; then taking a hand of each she fearlessly led them to the Indian camp fire. Fortunately, the savages understood our language; and when the little girl had explained to them what had occurred, they received the deserted children kindly, and conducted them to the nearest of our towns, where they were kept by some benevolent people until their own relations claimed them.

A venerable but eccentric clergyman lately in attempting to get into a packet boat fell into the canal. He was drawn out, half drowned, and conveyed to a house in the neighborhood, where he was put to bed. "Will ye take some spirits and water, sir?" asked his considerate host. "No, no," was the answer, "I have had plenty of water for one day: I'll take the spirits alone."

From the Pennsylvania Argus, (Greensburg,)

Gen. Arthur St. Clair.—A monument, plain and simple in its construction, has just been erected over the remains of this revolutionary veteran, which are deposited in the Presbyterian Grave Yard, in this borough. For years this spot, where repose the ashes of this brave but unfortunate General, has been marked by nothing, save the thorns and the wild thistles, that have profusely grown over it. A more distinguished mark was due from his country. Failure in effecting an index, however simple in its construction, that might point the passing stranger to the sacred spot where sleeps the early champion in the cause of freedom, and the bosom friend of the "father of his country," prompted members of the masonic institution to rear a suitable memorial over the bones of their departed brother.—It is of an obelisk form, and stands on a base of 6 feet square, rising 18 to 20 feet. The whole is surmounted by a handsome urn, and bears the following inscription:—

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.
The
earthly remains of
Major General
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,
are deposited
Beneath this humble monument,
which is erected
To supply the place of a nobler one,
due from his country.
He died August 31, 1818,
in the 84th year of his age.

ON THE NORTH SIDE.
This stone
Is erected over the remains
of their departed brother
by members of the
Masonic Society.

A blank is left on one of the pannels, on which it is intended to place a suitable inscription to the memory of the wife of the deceased, who lies buried by his side.

A BUSY PAY DAY.

A profligate young fellow, the son of a lawyer of some eminence in Rhode Island, on a certain muster or general inspection day, purchased a horse of an ignorant farmer, engaging to pay for it on the next inspection day. He gave a note; but instead of *inspection*, he inserted the word *resurrection*—making it payable on the resurrection day!

When the next inspection day had come [illegible] supposed the note to be due, he called on the young man for payment. The latter expressed great astonishment that he should call upon him before the note was out.

'But it is out,' said the farmer; 'you promised to pay me the next inspection day; the time has come round, and I want my money.'

'If you will look at the note again,' said the young man coolly, 'you will find it has a very long time to run yet.'

The farmer was sure the note was due, or ought to be; but on spelling it over carefully, he found to his astonishment that it was not due till the resurrection day. He remonstrated with the young scape-grace; but all to no purpose, and he finally laid the case before his father the lawyer. The latter took his son aside, and told him he had better settle the thing at once; 'for,' said he, 'though the pay-day is far distant, you are in a fair way to have business enough on your hands that day, without having any of your notes to settle.'

The advice was taken.

Nullification—The South.

The bill before the legislature of South Carolina, (heretofore published,) "providing for the security and protection" of that State, passed the House of Representatives on the 10th inst. and it has doubtless passed the Senate.

We annex a paragraph from an editorial article in a late number of the Charleston Mercury. It breathes the genuine spirit of Nullification, and is as "mad as a March hare." Speaking of the Union party, the writer says:—

"They tell us that the Federal Government will enforce their usurpations: and we have never professed to believe the Federal Government at all scrupulous as to right and wrong. Threats come to us from their northern allies; and something like the phantom of the "frigate blockade," an apparition of revenue cutters, is sent into our waters. Whether these martial demonstrations are straws, showing the direction of the wind, or not, certain it is that the manufacturers are declaring that they never will abandon the principle of protection, and as certain is it that the principle cannot be enforced in South Carolina, but by the bayonet: And did any one expect that the people of the State would be dragooned into subjection? Did those who now denounce our remedy as deceptive, think that the people would ever have shrunk from the apprehension that an *outlaw* force might come against them. Do they think so meanly of them as to suppose that the naked humiliating appeal to *fear* would have paralysed their resolution, and that they would have skulked from the assertion of their right, because it might incense the trespasser to further outrage? It is the right and duty of the people to set at naught the tariff laws—and in so doing, they are exercising a peaceful right. Shall a threat drive them from it? Will the farmer not go to his plough, because a lawless neighbor enters his field with a gun to interrupt his peaceful industry, or will he not rather go forth armed, and defy the wrongdoer, instead of shutting himself up in the house like a craven? It is a vile insult to the people to say that the apprehension of armed coercion would have deterred them from Nullification—and that the precaution now deemed expedient of arming themselves against possible outrage, is a proof that they have been deceived. It is an appeal that might move recreants, but is not calculated for the meridian of South Carolina, and those who make it have no sympathy with our people, as the people have already told them."

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION on the subject of the South Carolina Ordinances will be read with satisfaction, and heartily approved, by every lover of the Union. We know not, nor do we think it material to inquire, whether there is any precedent for such a paper—but we honor the feeling which prompts it, and adhere with all our faculties and attachments to the exposition which it gives of the nature and obligations of our Federal Union.

We think the President has acted well and wisely in thus forewarning his fellow citizens of South Carolina, of the dangers impending over them, through the misguided ambition of their leaders—as we do not doubt he will act with vigor, if, in an evil hour, it should be madly attempted by South Carolina to enforce her Ordinance.

The people of the United States, for and by whom the Constitution was formed, will—we cannot be mistaken in saying—stand by the President in this, its hour of peril, and prove themselves worthy of the signal blessings they have enjoyed under it, by a resolute and united defence of its paramount authority.—*N. Y. American.*

Charleston, S. C. papers from that city to the 8th inst. contain no material additions to previous information of the state of affairs in that quarter. The Military Committee had reported a bill for the protection of the citizens of that State against encroachments upon their personal rights by the government of the U. States. Its general tenor is of the same hostile character with the conventional and legislative proceedings that are already before the public.—The trial of Dr. Cooper on the question of ejecting him from the office of President of the S. C. University, was progressing, but had not arrived at a conclusion.

Many of the respectable and influential citizens of South Carolina are removing, or about to remove from the state.—Among the number may be enumerated Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who, I learn from what I consider good authority, has made arrangements to take his family into North-Carolina. *N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the American Sentinel, dated Washington, Dec. 14th, 1832.

Nullification and the President's Proclamation will before long be the engrossing question before congress. To-day, Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky, let fly an arrow at the President's proclamation.—The speaker silenced the debate by pronouncing the discussion out of order, upon the question then before the chair.—Mr. McDuffie said he should consider the Union dissolved if that paper (the Proclamation) had received the sanction of Congress. The Speaker reminded Mr. McDuffie that the paper could not be referred to. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, replied (as I understand) that the subject would *yet come* before the House. The gentleman from South Carolina responded, that he was always ready to meet it, or words of that import. The high feeling manifested on this brief occasion, is a clear index of the excitement that will be generated by the debate, when Congress has been fully roused to the subject.]

It is the judgment of the congressmen with whom I have conversed since I have been here, that the session will be too short, to attend to much important business, so absorbing is the deeply agitating topic of Nullification.

By the debate, or rather conversation, in the House of Representatives on Friday, the reader will perceive that the President's Proclamation has excited opposite sensations as well there as elsewhere. It appears to have been received with almost universal approbation, to the north of us, and especially in Pennsylvania and New-York. But not so to the South.—The news from Richmond shews that it it has not been so cordially received in Virginia. Our friends in that quarter appear to take exception, however, not so much to its object and its temper, as to its abstractions.—*Nat. Int.*

RICHMOND, (Va.) Dec. 13.

A Message was this day received from Governor Floyd, enclosing the Ordinance and proceedings of South Carolina. The Governor is known to sympathize deeply with the agitators of the South, and every effort is now making to rally the Southern feelings of Virginia in support of her illegal and disorganizing measures. The President's Proclamation is speedy denounced by his former supporters—his attachment to State rights derided as hollow and hypocritical—and his doctrines denounced as ultra-Federal. Perhaps the same space of time has never exhibited so marked a revolution of political sentiment as that which we have witnessed among the Virginia State-Right politicians, since the receipt of the Proclamation. It at one blow prostrates all their fine spun theories of State sovereignty, and compels them either to renounce Gen. Jackson, or surrender all their former and long cherished principles.

Virginia is fully aware of the awful responsibility which devolves upon her at the present crisis. Never have I seen an assembly exhibit a more perfect consciousness of the high and delicate duties which are confided to them, or manifest a more thorough determination to discharge those duties fully and fearlessly.

The subject was this day brought to the consideration of the General Assembly by Mr. BRODNAX, *of Dinwiddie*, who, after an eloquent speech depicting the alarming condition of the country, moved the appointment of a Select Committee, to whom should be referred the Ordinance and proceedings of South Carolina, the President's Proclamation, the Governor's Message, &c. &c. with full power to consider the whole subject, and report, &c. A Committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Messrs. Brodnax, Gholson, Gilmer, Faulkner, Randolph, Goode, Moore, Brown, of Petersburg, Dade, Wallace, and McCoy.

The subject is one of deep and fearful interest, and never have I seen the Capitol of the Old Dominion shaken by such deep commotion as at this moment. The agitation of the slave question, last winter, was a perfect calm to it.

Supreme Court.—The Washington Globe, in a recent article upon Nullification, said, "The Judges of the Supreme Court are sworn to support the Constitution as they understand it. The President of the United States is not only authorised, but *required*, when the Judiciary of the Union proves too weak to execute the laws, *to call to their aid the militia and army of the United States.*"—The Washington Telegraph quotes this sentence from the Globe, and very adroitly adds, "Let us apply this to the Georgia question, and all the difficulties which have hitherto involved this question are immediately at an end. The Judges have decided on the constitutionality of the law, and have only to issue their process for carrying their decrees into effect. If the authorities of Georgia refuse to obey the process of the Court, the President, to use the words of the Globe, is 'not only authorized, but required, to call to their aid, the army and navy of the United States.'"

From Niles' Register.

☞ "We hold these truths to be self-evident"—

That the right of a people to protect their own industry, by "regulations of commerce," is "natural and unalienable."

THAT SUCH RIGHT IS ACKNOWLEDGED IN THE PRACTICE OF EVERY COMMERCIAL NATION "UNDER HEAVEN."

That "*free trade*" is a thing of British manufacture, made for *exportation*, like log-wood-dyed blue cloths, and altogether unfitted for *British* use; seeing that our bread-stuffs and meats, fish and oil, timber and lumber, rice and tobacco—nay, any thing which we produce, cotton excepted, is really or virtually prohibited to British consumers, unless in stinted quantities, by excessive impositions on *American* products imported.

That it is the right and the duty of every nation to demand and receive RECIPROCITY in its trade with others—that it is not obtained, to place "regulations of trade" against "regulations of trade," and to rest on *equalized commerce*, or forbid interchanges of commodities.

That duties on goods imported, *with a sole view to revenue*, and to raise ALL the revenue required by the government of the United States, *would be a palpable violation of the constitution of the United States*—the principle of which is, *that* TAXATION *and* REPRESENTATION *will go hand-in-hand*, a maxim, which, to use the language of some in the south, "cannot be submitted to" by a great majority of the American *people*, who are vitally interested in this matter.

That the people of the middle and western states, being also a large majority, have a much greater interest in the products of their fields and flocks, than those of the south have in the production of cotton—but that the interests of the former do not materially clash with the interests of the latter.

In fine—that a steady and vigorous exercise of the "right to regulate trade" is quite as important to the grain growing, manufacturing and navigating states, as the right of representation for slaves is to the rest of the states of this union; and that the last may be questioned, or "nullified," *with quite as much reason as the first.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A postscript to the London Courier of the 2nd November contains advices from the Hague, dated at 2 o'clock, P. M. of October 31st. Affairs are rapidly drawing to a crisis. The British and French Legations have addressed to the Dutch Government a peremptory summons to surrender the Citadel of Antwerp. A Cabinet Council sat immediately, and though very rarely any thing transpires of the deliberations of Cabinet Councils held there, and although the contents of the reply have not yet been formally resolved upon, we are assured that measures were taken in consideration at that Council of a nature to prove still more effectually the determined resolution of perseverance.

Further Crusades unnecessary.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 20th Oct. contains the following Firman, published by Ibrahim Pacha on taking possession of Jerusalem:—Jerusalem possesses ancient monuments, which are visited by Christians and Jews from all countries. But these pilgrims have cause to complain of the heavy impositions laid upon them on the road. As I am desirous of putting an end to this abuse, I command all Mussulmans of the pachalics of Saijde as well as of the districts of Jerusalem, Tripoli, and all the provinces bordering on the Mediterranean, to suppress all impositions on every road, and every place without exception. I also command that the Christian Priests, attached to the churches in which the Gospel is taught, shall in future be exempt from the arbitrary charges to which they have been subject."

The west and southwest countries of Germany have lost the present year, by emigration to America, 30,000 inhabitants, and it was calculated that they would lose the ensuing spring 20,000.

Our readers will be gratified to learn, that the whole of Sir Walter Scott's debts have been paid. The creditors met in Edinburgh on the 29th of October, when the remaining sum of 53,000*l.* was settled, in the following manner—22,000*l.* life assurance, 11,000*l.* cash in hand for works recently sold, and 20,000*l.* paid on the part of the family. Thus, says an English paper, in the period of six short years, this enormous sum has been actually produced by the workings of one man's unassisted intellectual powers!—a fact in the history of literature, of which there is no example in past times, and probably never will be again. [The subject of raising a splendid monument to his memory was to be brought before Parliament.]

Several religious societies of Massachusetts agreed to co-operate in the circulation of the Bible, with the stipulation that there should be no comments on the sacred text, and for several years things went on cordially, until of late it had been discovered that what is usually denominated the set of contents, placed in italics over each chapter, contained deductions from the succeeding text, not allowed by all parties in the first compact. What will be the result, we cannot tell; but in this age of revolutions, we must not marvel at the dissolutions of associations, when empires are yielding to the influences of the times.

U. S. Gaz.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

The *Stupendous Fraud*, as it is generally termed, continues to occupy considerable attention. The public impression is deep and general, that the contents of the President's Message was not only known some days previous to its delivery, but that the Message itself was in the possession of the proprietor of a daily journal in this city on Tuesday morning, the day it was delivered in Congress. Thousands of dollars have been lost in Wall street, in consequence of this fraud, and if it is not noticed at Washington, it is believed it will be a subject of inquiry by the Grand Jury of this city.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20th, 1832.

The great questions which are discussed among the members this morning are—"What is Virginia about to do?"—"What steps will Congress take in the present crisis?"

From the tone of the members from Virginia, I infer that the course of the Virginia Legislature will be—a recommendation to South Carolina to revise her determination to resist the execution of the Tariff laws after the first of February, and, at the least, to specify some more remote period, so as to allow more time for reflection and conciliatory action on the part of the United States. At the same time, Virginia will express her decided dissent from the doctrines of Nullification; and, in order that this expression of dissent may not provoke the danger of South Carolina, she will accompany it by a declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Tariff, so far as it involves the protective principle. I believe you may take it for granted that this will be the course pursued by the Virginia Legislature.

As to the course of Congress, it is more difficult to give any decided impression. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House, are very industriously applying themselves to the pruning down of the duties on protected articles; and we are told that only a few days will elapse when the task of incubation will be completed, and the eggs will be hatched. Whether the progeny will ever be permitted to arrive at legislative maturity I cannot say. It appears to me, however, to be possible that a reduction of duties will be made, and perhaps to the amount of six millions. The woollen protected is in great danger.

THE SOUTH.—Much anxiety is felt this quarter, to know the spirit in which the President's Proclamation will be received by the South—by such states as Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, and the two Carolinas. It is feared by many, that the doctrines of the Proclamation, instead of appeasing the Nullifiers, or tending to allay the Anti-Tariff ferment in the Southern States, will, on the contrary, create a deep feeling of dissatisfaction, that may induce more sympathy for the rebellious State, than has yet been felt or expressed. We saw a gentleman on Monday, from Washington, who assured us [illegible]

The name of Carroll is the only one on the Declaration to which the *residence* of the signer is appended. The reason why it was done in this case, we have understood to be as follows:—The patriots who signed that document, did it, almost literally, with ropes about their necks, it being generally supposed that they would, if unsuccessful, be hung as rebels. When Carroll had signed his name, some one at his elbow remarked, "You'll get clear—there are several of that name—they will not know which to take." "Not so," replied he, and immediately added, "of Carrollton."

The more married men you have, the fewer crimes there will be. Examine the frightful columns of your criminal calendars; you will there find a hundred youths executed to one father of a family. Marriage renders men more virtuous and more wise. The father of a family is not willing to blush before his children.—He is afraid to make shame their inheritance.

We wish to direct the attention of Meteorologists to the increasing twilights of India; which are now as distinct as in Europe, and increasing in length. In hot climates, where the Sun dips suddenly, twilights are thus necessarily excluded.—They have been for some time becoming more and more distinct. A proof of that change in climate, which is now observing to prevail all over the world.—*Scot's India Gaz.*

Distressing Mortality.—The British brig Tweed, Capt. King, in 25 days passage from [illegible] has put into Hampton Roads in distress, with the loss of all the crew, except the captain and cook, by fever.

According to the minutes of the Conference, which have recently been published, the total number of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. States is 548,493; increase during the last year, 55,170.

A COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1833.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	JULY	-	1	2	3	4	5	6
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	27	28	29	30	31				28	29	30	31			
FEBRUARY	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	AUGUST	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	24	25	26	27	28				25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MARCH	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	SEPT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		29	30					
	31														
APRIL	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	OCTOBER	-	-	1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30						27	28	29	30	31		
MAY	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	NOVEMBER	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
JUNE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	DEC'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		29	30	31				
	30														

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Dec. 17.

TARIFF DUTIES.

The Senate proceeded to take up the orders of the day.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Smith, on Thursday, being under consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, with as little delay as may be, to furnish the Senate with the project of a bill for reducing the duties levied upon imports, in conformity with the suggestions made by him in his annual report.

Mr. Tyler said that he had been chiefly instrumental in prevailing on the Committee of Finance to adopt the resolution now before the Senate. It had been adopted without opposition, and seemed to meet the entire approbation of all the members, save one. Under these circumstances it had come before the Senate.—He intended it for good. He thought a speedy action on the subject of the tariff was indispensably necessary—that it was due to the country—to the condition of the finances—and demanded by the fearful crisis into which our affairs had been unfortunately plunged. A great crisis had arrived, and definitive action—powerful, well sustained, and efficient action, was necessary to save the country.—The subject could not be blinked—and he, for one, resting upon the principles on which he had all his life acted, was ready for action. He was not for shedding blood in civil strife, but for prompt legislation which would heal the wounds of the country. He found himself, however, differing with some of those with whom he commonly acted, and without whose aid the resolution could not be carried. Some objected for one cause, and some for another. He hoped that those objections would yield to better reflection, and that those who agreed in the main, would not differ about unessentials. For the present, he declined to press the subject, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was accordingly ordered to lie upon the table.

From the N. York Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11th, 1832.

SIR:—Congress is now in a position to proceed to business: all the Standing Committees having been appointed. There are several important changes in the Committees of the House which I shall briefly notice.

Col. R. M. Johnson is placed at the head of the *Military Committee;* and Col. Drayton, of South Carolina, left off. The change is understood to have been in conformity with the wishes of Col. Drayton, owing to the peculiar situation of his own State. This circumstance is evidence of his apprehension that there will be a conflict between the people of South Carolina, and the "*standing army*," and that might be called upon, as a member of the Military Committee, to report in favor of enlarging the army, for the purpose of subduing the local authorities of S. Carolina. Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, this day declined serving on the Military Committee, it is well understood for similar reasons.

Mr. Hoffman, of your State, is made a member of the *Committee on Manufactures*, in the place of Mr. Dayan. They are both Administration men, but the latter is a tariff-man, and as a report in conformity with the wishes of the President is necessary, it was thought expedient to reject Mr. Dayan. The Committee is now so organized, that you may safely calculate on anti-tariff measures, so far as the Committee is concerned.

Messrs. Bell and Coulter are appointed to the *Judiciary Committee*, vice Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, and Mr. White, of Louisiana. That Committee is so constructed as to meet the present views of the administration, and will report promptly and boldly such laws, or amendments of laws, as may be found requisite, in regard to *treason, nullification or secession.*

Mr. Verplanck is placed at the head of the *Committee of Ways and Means*, and Mr. McDuffie left off.

Letters from Washington speak of the President's Proclamation as the joint production of Mr. Livingston and Mr. Taney, the Secretary of State and Attorney General. Other advices attribute the argumentative part to a much higher source. It is said that on the reception of the late documents from South Carolina, a meeting of the Cabinet took place, at which it was resolved to consult the oracle of Montpelier—the venerable MADISON. This course was taken; and the argumentative portion of the proclamation is believed to have been derived from thence.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Washington Globe of the 13th inst. contains a correspondence between the SECRETARY OF WAR, and Messrs. KING, MADRIS and CLAY, Members of Congress from the State of Alabama, in reference to the course which the Government will pursue towards the white settlers on the Indian lands in that State, ceded by the late treaty. It will be remembered that reservations are to be selected, after survey, for the exclusive use of the Indians. The Representatives from Alabama state that the treaty does not seem to contemplate the removal of any of these settlers, necessarily, "unless they shall have trespassed on the improvements made by and actually in the possession of the Indians." They ask, therefore, that no removals be required, from sections "where the settler occupies under contract of purchase or lease from the head of the family," and that no removal be required at all, until thirty days after the selection of the Indian reservations.

Governor Cass replies that the Government wishes to avoid all unnecessary severity towards the settlers; but it his duty "to preserve the public faith, and to fulfil, on the part of the United States, those compacts under which the Indians cede very important and valuable rights." He thereupon explains, that persons who have obtained peaceable possession of the land upon which they live, and do not retain it to the exclusion of any just Indian title, may retain it until the Indian reservations are selected, but *must remove from the reservations within thirty days thereafter.*

Balt. Amer.

Blockading the Nullifiers.—The Washington correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer, under date of Dec. 8th, says:—"General Jackson yesterday remarked to a friend of mine from Boston, that if the *Nullifiers* persisted in their contemplated measures, he would blockade them by *land* and by *water*, until they had eaten up every pound of rice, and consumed every pound of cotton within the State."

On the evening of the 5th inst. at Charleston, South Carolina, a Washington Society was formed, consisting of members of the Union party. The Hon. J. R. Poinsett was elected President, by acclamation. He delivered a speech to the meeting, the substance of which will be issued in the form of an address. It is calculated that three-fifths of the people of South Carolina are for the Nullifiers, but not all for *secession;* and about two-fifths for the Union party. So large a minority will hardly be passive under an edict of tyranny like the *Ordinance.*

Nat. Int.

Letters from Columbia, S. C. of Dec. 7, give sketches of the proceedings of the Legislature, which is busily engaged in maturing the bills for enforcing the Nullifying Ordinance of the Convention. Various amendments have been proposed, increasing, in a two-fold degree, the pains & penalties of the bills.

On the 8th, the Military Committee reported a Bill to protect and secure the Citadel and Magazine of Charleston.

A Message was received from the Governor on the 8th. Its chief object is to recommend that the Legislature "urge upon the United States Government" a general Convention of the States. This done, he says they will have performed all that the most conciliating and moderate spirit can wish.

A letter from Columbia of the 8th, announces the second reading of a bill "to suspend the election of members of Congress from that State, and to prescribe the time of holding the next election.

The bill for the security and protection of the State of South Carolina, with the strong amendments, noted above, as having been proposed on the 7th, passed the House of Representatives on the 8th, by a vote of 88 to 22, and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

An address to the citizens of Charleston, published in the Courier of the 11th, says the people "are in all parts of the State revolting against the high handed and tyrannical measures of the revolutionists; they say they have been deceived, wofully deceived, and will be so no longer. They are joining the Union ranks every where, and will speedily put down our would be masters."

A letter from Columbia, written on the morning of the 9th, states, that "Doctor COOPER, as President of the College, was last night acquitted of all the charges brought against him."

The following additional Committees have been appointed in the House of Representatives:

Committee on the Public Buildings.—Jarvis, Clayton, Allen, of Virginia, Hogan, Appleton, Banks, and Cooke, of Ohio.

Militia.—Barringer, A. King, Weeks, Pitcher, Cahoon, Stewart, and McCarty.

Relative to Internal Improvements and the exercise of doubtful powers by Congress.—Daniel, Speight, Polk, Everett, of Mass. Archer, Vance, and Beardsley.

A Compliment.—In "Tom Cringle's Log," an interesting description of scenes in the West Indies, at sea, &c. published in an English periodical, the writer holds the following language:

"In the field, or grappling in mortal combat, on the blood-slippery quarter-deck of an enemy's vessel, a British soldier or sailor is the bravest of the brave. No soldier or sailor of any other nation, *saving and excepting those* DAMNED YANKEES, can stand against him; they would be utterly overpowered; their hearts would fail them; they would be either cut down, thrust through, or they would turn and flee."

REPORT OF THE POST-MASTER GENERAL.

It appears from the Report of the Post-Master General, that there has been an unprecedented increase in the amount of mail transportation during the year. The amount of such transportation,

On the	1st July, 1829,	13,700,000 miles.
	1st July, 1830,	14,500,000
	1st July, 1831,	15,468,692
	1st July, 1832,	23,625,621

The increase of the annual transportation of the mail was, from

July 1, 1829, to July 1, 1830,	800,000 m.
July 1, 1830, to July 1, 1831,	960,692
July 1, 1831, to July 1, 1832,	8,156,329

In the annexed schedule will be seen, in the first column of figures, the length of the Post Roads in the different States, on the 1st July last, exclusive of those established by the law of the last session of Congress; and in the second, the amount of annual transportation.

	Length of Post Roads.	Am't of trans'n
In Maine,	Miles, 3,170	170,431
New Hampshire,	2,270	631,126
Vermont,	2,337	678,698
Massachusetts,	4,657	1,549,445
Rhode Island,	448	121,784
Connecticut,	2,500	661,491
New-York,	12,306	3,667,354
New-Jersey,	1,993	590,850
Pennsylvania,	9,783	2,952,075
Delaware,	422	103,693
Maryland,	1,955	786,317
Michigan,	640	152,048
Ohio,	8,060	2,739,985
Kentucky,	5,629	1,131,100
Virginia,	9,542	1,931,582
North Carolina,	6,465	1,188,371
South Carolina,	3,948	859,936
Georgia,	4,171	646,834
Florida,	731	63,368
Louisiana,	1,076	173,576
Mississippi,	2,074	289,493
Alabama,	3,430	764,030
Tennessee,	5,478	805,589
Arkansas,	1,939	193,076
Missouri,	1,522	196,300
Illinois,	3,276	393,484
Indiana,	4,445	608,934
Making together,	104,467	23,625,021

Of which in stages 17,222,943; steamboats, 499,301; on horseback and sulkies, 6,902,977. Total as above, 23,625,021.

Very many improvements have been made on different routes, by which the transportation has been expedited or rendered more frequent, or both. The most important of these improvements is on the route from N. Orleans to Washington.—From a tri-weekly mail, it has been converted into a daily; and from 18 or 20 days passage, the time has been reduced to 13 days.

The revenue of the department, comprising the whole amount of postage accruing within a year commencing July 1, 1831, and ending June 30, 1832, amounts to $2,258,570 17.

The expenditures of the Department within the same period were—

Compensation to Postmasters,	$715,481 69
Transportation of the mail,	1,482,507 22
Incidental expenses,	68,111 45
Total,	$2,266,100 35
Making an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue of the year, of	7,530 18

The surplus available fund of the Department on the 1st of July, 1831, was $210,412 89. From which deduct the above $7,530 18, and $71 31 paid into the Treasury of the U. States by irregular deposits, and there remains $202,811 45, as the surplus available fund on the 1st July, 1832.

The revenue of the department, for the year ending

June 30, 1829, was	$1,707,418 42
June 30, 1830,	1,850,583 10
June 30, 1831,	1,997,811 54
June 30, 1832,	2,258,570 17

The increase of postage over that of the preceding year, for the year ending

June 30, 1829, was	$102,456 47
June 30, 1830,	143,164 68
June 30, 1831,	147,228 44
June 30, 1832,	260,758 63

Being a greater increase for the year ending June 30, 1832, by $113,530 19, than accrued during any preceding year.

There were in the U. States on the 1st July, 1831, 8,686 post-offices; on the 30th June, 1832, 9,205. Increase, 519.

Thirty millions of bushels of barley are annually converted into malt by the breweries of Great Britain; upwards of eight millions of barrels of beer (of which more than four-fifths are strong) are brewed annually. This enormous consumption attests the fondness of the people for the beverage of their forefathers.

Where is the Comet?—According to calculations of Astronomers in this country and in Europe, the time that this luminous body was to have been nearest the earth and most distinctly seen, has now passed. But who has seen it? It was to have made its appearance above the horizon in the night time, and [redacted] itors complaining of their patrons not paying their arrearages. Some comparing them to *wheel-horses*, for holding back their dues, and the like. We do not like to see these things, for if they be true, like family quarrels, they should be kept within the knowledge only of the parties interested.

For our part we have never yet complained of our patrons—and in truth they are (with a few exceptions) about the most liberal, good, kind, punctual folks in the world. They would not be behind their engagements for any consideration, *and we are sure they mean to keep up their character for punctuality.*

Bridge at Columbia, Pennsylvania.—Presuming it will be satisfactory to our readers at a distance to hear how the work on the bridge over the river at this place is progressing, we mention—that three of the piers are finished; 13 more are of such a height above water as to be supposed out of danger from the ice; and the two abutments are nearly completed. About 60 feet of the frame work are raised at the end on this side of the river, and should the weather be favorable the contractors intend to have two span (400 feet) raised and roofed this winter. There are to be 21 piers, and the bridge will be about 6000 feet in length. The calculation is to have it passable by the 1st of January, 1834.

Spy.

Doctor COOPER, has recently been tried by the Legislature of South Carolina, on charges preferred against him as president of the college, of teaching atheistical doctrines to the pupils of that institution. He was acquitted.

When GEORGE WASHINGTON was the President of the U. States, and THOMAS JEFFERSON the Secretary of State, the following letter was addressed by the latter to the Secretary of War. It shows the views which were taken at that time by the Government of the U. S. of "the Indian Question." Will it be said that any thing has altered the natural and acknowledged rights of the Indians, or placed them in a different situation now from from what they were then?—or that we have at present a sounder President, or better informed Secretary of State?

TO GENERAL KNOX,

Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1791.

Dear Sir—I have now the honor to return the petition of Mr. Moultrie on behalf of the South Carolina Yazoo Company. Without noticing that some of the highest functions of sovereignty are assumed in the very papers which he annexes as his justification, I am of opinion that government should firmly maintain this ground: That the Indians have a right to the occupation of their lands, independent of the States within whose chartered limits they happen to be: That until they cede them by treaty, no act of a state can give a right to such lands: That neither under the present constitution, nor the ancient confederation, had any state, or person, a right to treat with the Indians, without the consent of the General Government; that that consent has never been given to any treaty for the cession of the lands in question: That the government is determined to exert its energy for the patronage and protection of the rights of he Indians, and the preservation of peace etween the United States and them;—nd that if any settlements are made on he lands not ceded by them, *without the revious consent of the United States*, the Government will think itself bound, not nly to declare to the Indians that such ettlements are without the authority or protection of the U. States, but to remove hem also by force.

It is in compliance with your request, my dear sir, that I submit these ideas to you, to whom it belongs to give place to them, or to such others as your better udgment shall prefer, in answer to Mr. Moultrie.

TH. JEFFERSON.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 18.

THE INAUGURATION.

The inauguration of Mr. Wolf, as Governor of Pennsylvania, took place, this day, at 12 o'clock, in the hall of the H. of Representatives, in the presence of the members of both branches of the legislature, and a large assemblage of citizens from every part of the State. The following is the address delivered by Gov. Wolf on the occasion.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens:—

By a majority of the suffrages with which I have been recently favored, by the freemen of this great and flourishing State, I have been called to discharge, for a second term, of three years, the responsible duties of the first office in their gift.

In obedience to their will, I have presented myself here, and taken the oaths prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, preparatory to entering upon the execution of the important trust; and I seize this public occasion to express, to the good people of Pennsylvania, my most grateful acknowledgments for this renewed testimonial of their confidence—a confidence the more highly prized, because it furnishes the consolatory proof that the acts and measures of my administration, during the constitutional term which has just ended, have been approved by them; and justifies the reasonable conclusion, that a similar course of policy, for that which has now commenced, will be equally acceptable to them.

Hitherto, the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, have been my constant guide, and the happiness of the people of Pennsylvania has been my peculiar aim. Acknowledging the sovereignty of the people, it has been my desire, as well as my endeavor, to ascertain and execute their will. Ever bowing submissively to the majesty and the supremacy of the laws, I have made it my business, as it was my duty, to see that they were faithfully executed. Economy, in the expenditure of the public treasure, has been strictly enjoined. The public credit has been carefully maintained, and it is believed, firmly established. Our public works of internal improvement have been prosecuted with energy, diligence, and perseverance. A general system of common school education, has, from time to time, been pertinaciously and earnestly urged upon the attention of the legislature. A judiciary system that would insure justice to be administered to all, without sale, denial, or delay, has been anxiously and zealously recommended.

Among the measures of our national policy in which Pennsylvania is peculiarly interested, those embracing a protecting tariff, internal improvements of a national character, and the establishment of a sound currency, in which the people can have confidence, without endangering their rights, have been advocated upon all proper occasions.

Every act and every measure, believed to be calculated to promote the general welfare or to advance the public good, have been called into requisition to accomplish these important objects. I shall henceforth persevere in the same principles, and continue to pursue the same course of policy.

In compliance with a usage coeval with the organization of the government, under the present constitution, I have said thus much; I shall add no more, but that all the faculties and all the energies I possess, shall be devoted to the service of my native State, and in advancing the prosperity and happiness of my fellow citizens.

GEO. WOLF.

Harrisburg, Dec. 18, 1832.

The Charleston Courier of the 29th ult. says there appears to be but little animation in our market at present. The aspect of affairs is such, that commercial men appear unwilling to do business with their accustomed freedom, until things become more settled.

CARLISLE, Dec. 19.

Yesterday, was set apart as a Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer, by the different churches of this place, on account of the unusual cases of sickness & sudden deaths that have occurred within a week past in this borough, by small-pox and a disease strongly resembling cholera. The day, as designed, was strictly observed by our citizens—the stores were closed and business of all description suspended.—Public worship was held in the different churches, and prayers offered up to the Great Ruler of the Universe, imploring Him to avert, and spare our inhabitants from a disease of pestilential fame.

A case of slander was recently tried at Easton, Pa. in which the Jury found a verdict for *four thousand dollars* damages. The plaintiff was a young woman of 20 or 21 years of age, and of good character. The defendant was a cabinet maker of little property.

"We had rather," say the South Carolina Nullifiers, "that our fair State should be the cemetry of freemen than the residence of slaves."

Let us see how much rather. The total *free* population of the State is 267,784. The *slave* population is 315,404. Admirable language this for the 267,000 to utter in the hearing of the 315,000! May not the latter say, "It shall go but we will profit by the example." *Boston Trans.*

Gaspirini, the Convict.—This Bandit is still living at Rochefort. For some years he was much dreaded by travellers, though never guilty of cruelty. Some years ago, he determined to rob a diligence, as it was passing at night-fall through a wood. He stuffed half a dozen coats, and fixed them on poles, with formidable caps and presented arms. When the diligence arrived, he ordered the postillion to stop; he then made the conductor and passengers alight, and in a resolute tone, pointing to his supposed companions, whom he had arrauged in the skirts of the wood, desired the trunks to be opened, and took what he thought proper, saying to the affrighted travellers, "Don't be alarmed, allow me to take what I require, and depend upon it my troops shall not advance a step further; from them, I assure you, you have nothing to fear." When the gendarmes went to scour the wood, they come up with a half dozen robbers, who appeared determined to stand their ground. They summoned them to surrender; and receiving no reply, fired a volley, and advanced to the attack sword in hand. They then discovered that the banditti were but stuffed coats.—*Statistics of France, by Lewis Goldsmith.*

Reminiscence of the last war—Blue Lights.—In the fall of 1813, Commodore Decatur received orders from the Navy Department to avail himself of the first favorable opportunity to proceed to sea. The ships accordingly descended the Thames and anchored off New London with a view to take advantage of the first dark night, and elude the vigilance of the British squadron. Every preparation was made with as much secrecy as possible, and one thick foggy night, it was resolved to hazard the experiment.—Early in the evening the guard boats were ordered to proceed beyond the Light House, and observe the situation of the enemy's ships, in order to enable the Commodore to judge with some accuracy, what course he should take to avoid discovery. While engaged in the performance of this duty, the officers saw several blue lights ascend from a distance, which were immediately answered by the English ships. They were seen in the direction of Groton shore, and not a doubt was entertained that they were intended as signals to advise the enemy of the contemplated escape of our squadron. The boats returned with all speed, and reported the circumstance to Commodore Decatur. The idea of escape was forthwith abandoned, and the Commodore considered it to be his duty to represent the matter to the Navy Department.

The citizens of New London were thrown into great excitement on the publication of Decatur's letter. Though opposed to the war, they had evinced in the main, a spirit of patriotism, and a determination to resist invasion. They could not credit the story for a moment, that any of their fellow-citizens should be so lost to a sense of what was due to their country, as to have entered into a correspondence with the enemy, for the purpose of betraying our brave tars into their hands. The spirit of party was high, and they honestly entertained the opinion that the circumstance had been misrepresented to Commodore Decatur, with a view to fix an indelible stigma upon the character of the State. Not but that they believed that "blue lights" had been seen on the occasion, but they maintained, and with great reason, that it was more probable they had been thrown up by some of the enemy's barges as signals, and the night being very dark, it was almost impossible to determine their distance or direction.

Although Commodore Decatur gave his name as authority for the truth of the story, he did not give it full credence. He stated to a gentleman now dead, that he was apprehensive he had acted hastily, and that he regretted having communicated the circumstance to the government, without giving it a more minute and thorough investigation. It is due to the inhabitants of New London and its vicinity, that this fact should be made public.—They have long suffered the opprobrium growing out of a belief in the public mind, that the "blue light" story was founded in truth, and it is high time they were relieved from it. *Boston Daily Atlas.*

In the town of Mansfield, Conn. the past season, raw silk has been grown to the value of $35,000.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. DEC. 25, 1832.

☞It was highly gratifying to every patriot, to witness the interest felt at the numerous assemblage of the Citizens of Adams county, on Saturday last, at the Court-house. The meeting was composed, most generally, of citizens from the country—the virtue, intelligence, and substance of the community. The spirit shown evinces most clearly, that the Republic is safe; that when a crisis like the present arrives, there is virtue, and intelligence, and patriotism enough among the People for any emergency. But one feeling reigned in the assemblage, on the important question—"the Federal Union *must* be preserved!"—"the constituted authorities *must* be sustained against Nullification and Rebellion!"—and the meeting unanimously pledged themselves "to aid and sustain the Federal Government with all their energies of body, mind, and estate."

PUBLIC MEETING.

In pursuance of public notice, one of the most numerous and respectable meetings of the Citizens of Adams county, ever convened, was held at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 22d day of December, inst. to express their opinions upon the subject of the late Proclamation of the President of the United States.

The Hon. JOHN REED was called to the Chair: SAMPSON S. KING, and GEORGE SMYSER, Esquires, appointed Vice-Presidents; and *James Bell, Jr.* Esq. and *Robert G. Harper*, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated in a most impressive manner by the Chairman.

On motion—a committee of seven persons was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the opinions of the meeting. *A. G. Miller*, Esq. Gen. *T. C. Miller*, *James Wilson*, *T. Stevens*, *Isaac Wierman*, *Z. Herbert*, and *J. F. Macfarlane*, Esquires, constituted the committee; who, after a short interval, reported the following, which were adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That while we deplore the infatuation which has impelled the Councils of South Carolina, in attempting to legalize an insurrection among her citizens, to prevent a due execution of the laws of the United States, and to organize a rebellion against the Federal Government—we do cordially approve of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, in which are so clearly and distinctly set forth, the great principles of our political Union—the ardent appeal to the Citizens of South Carolina, to return to their allegiance to the laws of their country—and the firm and positive annunciation of the course, which it will be the duty of the Federal Government to pursue, in case of continued resistance: And, in the event of a resort to arms, with a full, but sorrowful apprehension of the consequences, we pledge ourselves to aid and sustain the Federal Government, with all our energies of body, mind, and estate.

Resolved, That we contemplate "the protective system" as essentially interwoven with the fibres of our government; that an abandonment of it would produce a mutilation of the political body, injuriously affecting the vigor of its constitution, and the symmetry of its form, and would necessarily tend to its premature dissolution.

Resolved, That we deem it entirely inadmissible, to treat with the insurgents while they remain in the belligerent attitude they have assumed. We would, therefore, deprecate any temporizing efforts of reconciliation, by tampering with the Tariff and Revenue laws, with the view of removing the pretended causes of disaffection. Family discipline is extinct, when a rebellious child has once succeeded in its perverse purposes, over the good nature of well meaning parents.

Resolved, That we have full and entire confidence in the ability of our Government to meet every emergency; that so long as the doctrines of the Proclamation, in reference to the constitutional distribution of the powers of government, are duly observed; so long as the legislative powers are left to the Legislature—the Judicial powers to the Judiciary—and the Executive powers, to the Chief Magistrate—subject to the mutual checks and aids, so judiciously incorporated in the Constitution; so long as the Constitution and Laws of the United States, are considered the supreme laws of the land; and the Federal Judiciary are considered the arbiters in the last resort, under the present facilities afforded for re-hearing, and the correction of errors—we may, with great confidence, pronounce our liberty safe, and our national and individual prosperity secure.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, duly authenticated, be published in all the papers in Adams county, and copies be sent by the Secretaries, to the President of the United States, and also to each of the Members in Congress from this District.

JOHN REED, *Pres't.*

SAMPSON S. KING, } *Vice-Pres'ts.*
GEORGE SMYSER, }

James Bell, Jr. } Secretaries.
Robert G. Harper, }

☞The Governor has re-appointed Gen. SAMUEL M'KEAN Secretary of the Commonwealth.

☞The Legislature of this State adjourned on Friday last, to meet again on the 3d of January. The vote in the Senate, for adjournment, stood 19 to 11; in the House, 51 to 43.

☞Large meetings of the Friends of Union have been held in the Cities of Boston and New-York. The Hon. Daniel Webster addressed the meeting in Boston, declaring his determination to "give the President his entire and cordial support." We shall, probably, give the proceedings in our next.

In the House of Representatives of the U. States, on Thursday last, Mr. ADAMS moved the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House a copy of his Proclamation dated the 10th inst. and of the Ordinance of a Convention in the State of South Carolina, to which it refers.

On this the National Intelligencer remarks as follows:

The resolution laid on the table of the House of Representatives on Thursday, by Mr. Adams, calling upon the Executive touching the South Carolina subject, naturally excited a good deal of interest, and there was obviously much curiosity felt yesterday, both in and out of Congress, to witness its consideration, and the course which the affair would take; but the hour allowed to the discussion of resolutions having been consumed by other precedent matters, the resolution of Mr. A. was not reached. Under the supposition that it had been announced by the Speaker, Mr. Letcher and Mr. W. R. Davis rose simultaneously, or nearly so, as if to make some motion concerning it.

The Report of the Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, upon the subject of Nullification, with the resolutions, (the latter of which were published in our last) were adopted unanimously. The following is an extract from the report:

"With regard to the Tariff Laws of the U. States, which are assigned as the cause of the dissatisfaction and excitement now existing in South Carolina, your committee will make but a few observations. It is believed that the constitutionality of a system of impost duties designed to foster and encourage domestic manufactures, and to give energy to the industry of our own citizens has been maintained by every President of the U. States, from the days of Washington down to the present period. On this point the opinions of the present venerable and patriotic chief magistrate have been frequently, clearly and unequivocally expressed in favor of its constitutionality. It is also believed that a majority of every Congress that has ever assembled under the constitution of the U. States, have maintained the same constitutional opinions. Your committee, therefore, think the question is so entirely settled, that it ought not even to be considered as any longer open to discussion. The proper degree of protection, however, necessary to be given, is a question not so easily determined, and is one which will always cause many conflicting opinions, which must necessarily arise from the diversified interests and pursuits of the citizens of the various parts of our widely extended territory. Your committee, however, has been taught to believe that the best interests of the Union are identified with the protective system of the country. To it much of the present prosperity and wealth of the nation ought to be attributed. To preserve the harmony and integrity of the Union, and to dispense its blessings and impose its burdens as equally as possible upon all, a proper spirit of conciliation and compromise ought to be cultivated. But your committee are decidedly of opinion that any compromise which would essentially injure the great body of our domestic manufactures, and thereby check the enterprize and industry of our citizens, would fail to be productive of any good consequences. If it should allay the feverish excitement and partial complaints in one quarter, it would be productive of greater and more widely extended evils in other portions of the Union.

Your committee are, therefore, of opinion, that it is the true interest of the country to adhere to the policy of protection under all circumstances, so far as to foster and sustain all the essential and profitable branches of home industry."

☞We believe there is not a paper in Pennsylvania, that has not expressed its satisfaction with the Proclamation of the President, in its main feature—the suppression of Nullification. This fact clearly evinces the warm attachment of Pennsylvania to the Federal Union. Not so, however, in the South. Amongst others, the Virginia Free Press holds the following language: "The times are indeed momentous—God grant we may pass through the ordeal unscathed!

From the Virginia Free Press.

Much as we approve of many of the sentiments avowed by the President—much as we admire the glowing eloquence in which he has clothed them—we must say, his course has been injudicious, because it is calculated to widen the breach. We already see evidences of its baneful influence. The people of Virginia—even those who have heretofore denounced Nullification—cannot prevent the natural sympathies of their hearts from turning to Carolina. They cannot bear the idea of the sword's argument, even against delusion—and, when the crisis shall come, if come it must, so far from using the weapons of death against their brethren, they will, they must, interpose to stay the arm of the conqueror.

The Governor of Virginia, in a Message happily conceived and beautifully expressed, has brought the subject before the Legislature; and a Committee now has charge of the whole matter. It has already excited a feeling of deep and agitating anxiety. The voice of Virginia must be raised as a mediator—and the madness of party must be stayed in its career. Never, in our day, has the heart been filled with so many painful emotions.

We humbly think it had better become the President to pause—to have submitted the subject, in a spirit of mildness and magnanimity, to the combined wisdom of Congress. It would have been time enough, when forbearance, which seldom ceases to be a virtue, particularly with the powerful, had been exhausted, to wave the sword over the heads of the refractory. His present premature display of the red banner of war, even though dignified by the association of the star-spangled banner of the Union, will only have the inevitable effect of driving the *whole South* to the same position of South Carolina—for in many respects their interests and long-cherished principles are the same—and the natural tendency of their sympathies will urge them to shield their weak, but chivalrous neighbor, from the strong arm of power.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20th, 1832.

The great questions which are discussed among the members this morning, are—"What is Virginia about to do?"—"What steps will Congress take in the present crisis?"

From the tone of the members from Virginia, I infer that the course of the Virginia Legislature will be—a recommendation to South Carolina to review her determination to resist the execution of the Tariff laws after the first of February, and, at the least, to specify some more remote period, so as to allow more time for reflection and conciliatory action on the part of the United States. At the same time, Virginia will express her decided dissent from the doctrines of Nullification; and, in order that this expression of dissent may not provoke the anger of South Carolina, she will accompany it by a declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Tariff, so far as it involves the protective principle. I believe you may take it for granted that this will be the course pursued by the Virginia Legislature.

As to the course of Congress, it is more difficult to give any decided impression. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House, are very industriously applying themselves to the pruning down of the duties on protected articles; and we are told that only a few days will elapse when the task of incubation will be completed, and the eggs will be hatched.—Whether the progeny will ever be permitted to arrive at legislative maturity, I cannot say. It appears to me, however, to be possible that a reduction of duties will be made, and perhaps to the amount of six millions. The woollen protection is in great danger.

THE SOUTH.—Much anxiety is felt in this quarter, to know the spirit in which the President's Proclamation will be received by the South—by such states as Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, and the two Carolinas. It is feared by many, that the doctrines of the Proclamation, instead of appeasing the Nullifiers, or tending to allay the Anti-Tariff ferment in the Southern States, will, on the contrary, create a deep feeling of dissatisfaction, that may induce more sympathy for the rebellious State, than has yet been felt or expressed. We saw a gentleman on Monday, just from Washington, who assured us that the doctrines of the Proclamation had created a strong feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of such men as Clayton, Foster, Wayne, and others—a feeling that he apprehends, will tend rather to divide the Union, than cement it.—*Phil. Gaz.*

We have not yet received the result of the deliberations of the UNION CONVENTION in the State of SOUTH CAROLINA, whose meeting at Columbia we have already had occasion to notice. We find, by the papers, that at a meeting of the Convention on the 11th inst. Mr. RANDAL HUNT psesented certain resolutions, to the following effect, which he prefaced by the intimation that he was, in some sort, in their introduction, the Representative of the Union party of Charleston—

"That the Union Party acknowledge no allegiance to any government except that of the U. States.

"That, in referring this resolution to the general committee, they be instructed to inquire whether it is not expedient to give a military organization to the Union Party throughout the State?

"Whether it will not be necessary to call in the assistance of the General Government, for the purpose of maintaining the laws of the U. States, against the arbitrary violence which is threatened by the Ordinance of the late Convention."

These resolutions were referred to the General Committee, with only one dissenting voice.

S. Carolina.—An address to the citizens of Charleston, published in the Courier of the 11th inst. says "the people are in all parts of the State revolting against the high-handed and tyrannical measures of the revolutionists; they say they have been deceived, wofully deceived, and they will be so no longer. They are joining the Union ranks every where, and will speedily put down our would-be-masters!"

JOHN C. CALHOUN has been elected to the Senate of the United States from S. Carolina, in the room of General Hayne, resigned. There was no opposition to the election of Mr. Calhoun. The Union men voted blank tickets. We believe Mr. Calhoun has not yet resigned the Vice Presidency. He may continue to hold that office until the 4th of March next, and then take his seat in the Senate—if South Carolina shall then be in the Union!

HARRISBURG, Dec. 20.

IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Internal Improvement bill was reported in the House this morning. The following are the appropriations in the bill, being the amount estimated by the Canal Commissioners to finish the public works, with the exception of the Rail Road from Philadelphia to Columbia.

Philadelphia Rail Road,	$657,486 18
Rail Road over the Allegheny,	414,793 06
Canal from Columbia to Middlet.	35,835 25
Juniata Canal,	32,712 04
West Branch Canal,	470,007 90
French Creek Canal,	162,991 98
Beaver Canal,	197,159 97
North Branch Canal,	115,202 46
	$2,086,188 84

We are gratified to observe that the Legislature of our State are about to bestow that attention to the maturing of a system of *general education* which its importance demands. The Improvement of the Militia System is also likely to engage attention during the present session;—we observe that Mr. Ringland, Chairman of the Committee on that subject, has reported several resolutions, which shall appear in our next, in order to ascertain the opinion of the Senate upon a number of alterations suggested therein.

Mr. Cunningham, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, has reported an act to regulate the descent and distribution of the estates of intestates.

Lanc. Journal.

Mr. Senator CLAY, on his return from Princeton, whither he is said to have gone to place a son at College, having declined accepting the honor of a Public Dinner at Philadelphia, yielded to the earnest solicitation of friends to spend a day in Philadelphia on his return: and accordingly on Wednesday, received, at the Washington Hall, the visits of several thousands of his friends, who were gratified by the opportunity of seeing the great champion of their interests and rights. "Among the immense number of citizens who pressed forward to be introduced to Mr. CLAY, (says the United States Gazette,) were many from Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Delaware, and other counties of this State—many from New-York, New-Jersey, and Delaware. The utmost order prevailed through the whole of the proceedings, and nothing, that we heard of, occurred to raise a single unpleasant reflection in the mind of any visiter."

The Pawtucket Chronicle of Wednesday last says:—"A few days ago in this place a married woman more than three score years old, was delivered of an infant! The mother soon died; but the little babe is still living and promises to do well. We hope we have not violated any private feelings or the public decorum, by bringing into public notice, a fact so strange, singular, and perhaps unprecedented. This phenomenon confounds all human calculation, and developes a procreative power. The little offspring having come so cautiously into the world, will enquire for what mighty cause, nature has violated her ancient laws, to force an infant into existence."

Baltimore Prices Current.

Flour,	5 75	Oats,	38
Wheat (red)	1 10	Cloverseed,	6 00
" (white)	1 20	Flaxseed,	1 50
Corn,	56	Whiskey,	30
Rye,	73	Plaister,	5 25

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. *Peter Baum* to Miss *Sarah Tschantz*, both of Cumberland township.

On the 13th inst. by the same, Mr. *Elias Degroff*, to Miss *Catharine Steffy*, both of this borough.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. *Samuel Gilbert*, to Miss *Ann Maria Welsh*—both of this borough.

DIED,

On the 10th inst. at the house of Mr. Joseph Taylor, York Springs, Adams county, Miss *Elizabeth Hamersly*, daughter of Robert Hamersly, Esq. of York county, in the 19th year of her age.

Temperance and Education.

THE "Fairfield Temperance Society" will meet on *Tuesday the 25th inst.* in the Presbyterian Church in Fairfield, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Female Education Society will also meet on the same day, at 1 o'clock, when they will expose to sale, at some convenient place, in Fairfield, a variety of *articles of dress*. The friends of both societies are respectfully invited to attend.

THE SECRETARIES.

Dec. 25.

Military Meeting.

A meeting of the Officers and Members of the *American Union Battalion* of Volunteers, is requested to be held at the house of Major Jacob Sanders, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday next, the 29th inst*, at 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of tendering to the President of the U. States the services of the *Battalion*, to sustain him in his determination to preserve the integrity and execute the Laws of the *Union* South Carolina—if a military force should be required.

A general attendance is requested.

Dec. 25. 1t

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade on *Saturday next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in winter uniform.

By order, G. GEYER, O. S.

Dec. 25, 1t

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed *Monday the 28th day of January next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN ZELLERS.

Dec. 25. 3t

☞Pittsburg Statesman, Bedford Gazette, Franklin Repository, and York Gazette, insert three times, and charge this office.

ADAMS COUNTY, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to

ISAAC EVERITT,

Late of Adams County, Greeting:

Whereas Rebecca, formerly Rebecca Marsh, by her next friend, John Tudor, did, on the 8th day of October, 1832, prefer her petition to one of our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Adams, in vacation, praying, that for the causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, entered into with you, the said Isaac Everitt—We do therefore command you, as you were before commanded, that, setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person, before our Judges at Gettysburg, at a Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the *Fourth Monday of January next*, to answer the petition or libel of the said Rebecca Everitt, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Rebecca, your wife, should not be divorced from the bond of matrimony, agreeably to the Act of General Assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof you are not to fail. Witness John Reed, Esq. at Gettysburg, the 1st day of December, 1832.

—GEO. WELSH, *Prothy.*

Dec. 25. tc

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. M'CLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 28th day of January next*—

Notice is hereby Given

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done: and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 25, 1832. tc

C. ALEXANDER & CO.

Intend commencing on the 1st of Jan. 1832, a semi-monthly publication, to be called

The Novelist's Magazine.

NO branch of the lighter literature of the present age offers a wider field, or greater variety for selection, than those works familiarly known as Romances and Novels. The unbounded encouragement which these have received, have induced many of the most gifted writers to engage in their composition, and they have, in consequence, attained a degree of merit and excellence which, with a few splendid exceptions, were, until the present century, entirely unknown.

Amongst the great mass of Novels which are constantly in course of publication, there are of course some which are very superior to the others. To select these and present them to the reading community in a neat, popular, and convenient form, with greater expedition, and at less cost than they can be furnished by the booksellers, is the principal object of the proposed publication; an object which the publishers are satisfied they can accomplish more easily than any other persons, on account of the extraordinary facilities which they enjoy.

Besides a constant and direct intercourse with the London publishers, through which they are enabled to receive the latest British Novels, as soon as they can be transmitted to this country, they are connected with the most extensive printing establishment in Philadelphia, and can re-print in the shortest period any work they may choose to undertake. If, for example, they should wish to furnish as part of their regular series, any new English Novel, they can do so at as early a date as any American bookseller, so that distant subscribers may receive it simultaneously with the bookseller's re-publication in the larger cities, and at but a trifling expense of postage.

In selecting works for this publication, none will be taken but those which convey [illegible] pecially such as have the charm of freshness and interest. If these objects cannot be accomplished from the abundant supply of the modern press, recourse may be had to those sterling productions of a former age, which, being almost entirely out of print, are comparatively but little known, and, in some cases, would be found more attractive than most of those which are of more recent origin.

As the Novelist's Magazine, though intended expressly for preservation, will be furnished to subscribers in pamphlet form, it will be conveyed by mail to the most distant places, and at a very moderate expense of postage. It will furnish a large amount of agreeable, useful, and improving reading, for less than one-fifth of the price at which the same might be otherwise obtained, and with little or no trouble to the subscriber. To families resident in the country, remote from the Atlantic towns, this publication will be particularly serviceable, as supplying their literary wants in the best method that could be devised.

Determined to use every available means of making the Novelist's Magazine interesting and valuable to subscribers, and for the further purpose of giving encouragement to American writers to stimulate their exertions, the publishers propose a premium of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the author of THE BEST NOVEL, upon a National subject, which shall be presented on or before the 1st of October, 1833.

This premium will be awarded by a committee, to be chosen for the purpose, and as it is presumed the successful competitor will possess unusual merit, the publishers of the *Novelist's Magazine*, besides using it for that work, engage to have it printed in handsome book form, corresponding to the best London editions of popular novels. For every thousand copies of the work thus printed, which may be sold, the author shall receive, in addition to the Five Hundred dollars, FIFTY DOLLARS, or five dollars for every hundred.

☞Those novels presented for the premium which shall prove unsuccessful, *will be returned to their respective authors*, the publishers claiming no control over any but that to which the prize may be awarded.

All writings intended as competitors for this premium, must be conveyed free of postage, to be addressed to the publishers, prior to the 1st of October, 1833.

The NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE will be published in *semi-monthly numbers*—each number containing *forty-eight extra imperial octavo pages*, with double columns, arranged after the manner of the LADY'S BOOK; to which work, though it will be considerably larger, it will bear a general external resemblance. The Magazine will make two volumes annually of more than six hundred pages each, and at the expiration of every six months or thirteen numbers, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of the matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than fifty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books. The paper upon which the Magazine will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book work, and of a size elegantly adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome as well as valuable addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE will be *Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance*. As the publishers intend issuing a limited number of impressions, persons wishing to subscribe are requested to do so without delay. Orders must be addressed to C. ALEXANDER & CO.

No. 3, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,

Dec. 25. Philadelphia.

The Comic Magazine,

WITH 144 ENGRAVINGS.

This Magazine is principally intended to furnish a collection of the most spirited and amusing articles that appear in the Foreign Comic Annuals and periodicals which are not generally accessible to the American reader, but which abound with the most laughable and amusing displays of genuine wit and humor. Many of the articles combine in an eminent degree, profit with pleasure and amusement with instruction. The several miscellanies will be arranged under the three following heads, viz:

1. Humorous tales, anecdotes, epigrams and drolleries, with some of the most highly diverting recitations, Yankee stories, &c.

2. All the popular comic songs, glees, &c. as sung by Roberts, Barnes, Dixon the American Bullo singer, Rice, Sloman, Hill, and others, with numerous jests, puns and eccentricities, with all the new and old conundrums of the inimitable Finn and his friend, the prince of punsters, Billy Black.

3. Will contain selections from "Doings in London," one of the best collections of valuable and instructing facts ever published.—It furnishes in a large octavo volume of upwards of four hundred pages, an astonishing display of the Day and Night Scenes; the Frauds, Frolics, Manners and Depravities of great cities; written, as the author states, with an aim to show vice and deception in all their real deformity; painting in true colors the fascinating allurements, the mischievous frolics and vicious habits of the profligate, the heedless and the debauchee, in order to put the thoughtless on their guard, and warn youths of the quicksands that beset them.

Among the endless variety of subjects which surprise and interest the reader are, Advertising for Wives and Husbands; Deceptions in auction Rooms; Dishonesty of Bakers, Brewers, Milk-men, and others; History of Beggars, their impositions, merry doings, &c.; Doings in Billingsgate and Bow-street; Frauds of Black Legs; Boxing; Robberies, murders, and other crimes committed in Brothels; Bullies; Jack Ketch; Coffee-houses; House of Commons; Bagnios; Courtship; Theatres; Tricks; Crim-Con; Meeting of Creditors; Cut Purse; London Dandies; Doings in a Hell; Dram Drinking; English Sports and pastimes; Fairs, Fashions, and Fish-mongers; History and Humors of Fleet Prison; Fortune Tellers, Hoaxes; Horse Races, Stealing, &c.; Stock Jobbers; Law and Lawyers; Marriage; Dreadful Doings in Newgate with a description of that celebrated Prison; Night Constables; St James' Palace; Poisonous Doings of Pastry Cooks; King's Bench Prison; Infamous Doings of Prostitutes and Procuresses; Sailors; Sharpers; State of Society; Westminster Abbey; Adulterations of Wine, and other Liquors; with an immense variety of other scenes and subjects too numerous to enumerate in a prospectus, but which cannot fail of exciting the most intense interest and proving that truth is stronger than fiction.

The Comic Magazine will be completed in twelve numbers of sixteen pages each, issued monthly or oftener. Each number will contain not less than 12 embellishments, making a rare collection of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR spirited, comic and humorous engravings.

Price 25 cents per number, payable on delivery, or two sets complete will be forwarded by mail on the receipt of $5. Any individual forwarding more than two dollars will be entitled to a commission of twenty per cent, on his remittances. Address

E. CLARK & CO.

Dec. 25. Philadelphia.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

The Birth of the Messiah.

Great God! thy voice the wondering nations [illegible]
At thy command they flourish, or decay;
Thy judgments shake the guilty earth with fear.
And worlds unnumber'd bow beneath thy mighty sway—
Long the world in ruin stood,
Sunk in sorrow, dy'd in blood:
Vice far stretch'd her tyrant reign,
Millions groan'd beneath her chain,
Reason trembled at her nod,
Idols claim'd the throne of God;
Hail'd as majesty divine,
The world fell prostrate at her shrine.

See in the East [illegible] darken'd world to cheer,
And [illegible] his heavenly ray,
The mystic Star with light divine appear,
And speak the glad approach of pure Religion's day.
Dawns [illegible] morn,
Christ [illegible] of God, is born!
To the watchful [illegible] throng,
Angels bear the heavenly song;—
Joy and gladness [illegible] around,
To the earth's [illegible]
Songs of triumph [illegible]
"All glory be to God on high!"

Theological Seminary.

LAST NOTICE.

THE [illegible] subscribers in Adams county, to the Theological Seminary located in the Borough of Gettysburg, are earnestly requested to pay the amount, yet due to said institution, to Mr. Henry Witmor, between this date and *the 20th day of February next*, as the wants of the institution are pressing, and the account must be settled. For the accommodation of the subscribers Mr. Henry Witmor will be in Gettysburg on *the 28th day of January next*, and the two following days.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ,
Treasurer.

Dec. 18. tf

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Charter perpetual, Capital $400,000, will offer to the Citizens of Gettysburg, at the house of Wm. M'Clellan, on the *27th and 28th days of December*, an opportunity of INSURING PROPERTY of every description, on very moderate terms.

This protection being within the means of all, no property ought to be uninsured, and but few holders who have ascertained the terms, have neglected this important matter.

C. WEISER, Agent.

Nov. 27. 1832. 5t

DENTAL SURGERY, AND *Porcelain Teeth Inserted*, BY DR. DAVID GILBERT.

Gettysburg, Nov. 13. 3m

Temperance Society.

An adjourned meeting of the "Temperance Society of Gettysburg and the Vicinity," will be held at the Court-house on *Saturday Evening the 29th inst.* at 6 o'clock, P. M. All persons friendly to the cause are invited to attend. A general attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

D. M. SMYSER, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 18. 2t

NOTICE.

THE Purchasers at the Sale of the Personal Property of JOHN ASH, are requested to call and settle the amount of their purchases without delay.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Dec. 10. 3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all persons having claims against the Estate of J. LAWRENCE SCHICK, late of Gettysburg, deceased, that the subscribers have been appointed Auditors to settle and adjust the rates and proportions due and payable to the Creditors of said deceased; and that they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Mr. Henry Forry, in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 4th day of January next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Z. HERBERT,
J. F. MACFARLANE,
ALEX'R RUSSELL, } Audit's.

Dec. 8. 1832. td

New Goods.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a *Large & Splendid Assortment of*

Seasonable Goods.

AMONG THEM ARE A LARGE STOCK OF

SUPERFINE CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

Sattinetts, Merino Shawls, CALICOES, &C.

FUR & CLOTH CAPS.

—ALSO—

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY & Coach Trimmings,

and will in a few days receive a Stock of

***Hatters' Trimmings,* FURS, SKINS & BODIES,**

all of which he will sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks to his Customers for their liberal encouragement; and invite [illegible] and examine before they purchase elsewhere.

The Public's obedient humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Nov. 27. tf

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

Splendid Scheme!

One Prize of $25,000,
ONE OF 10,000,
1 of 5,000, 1 of 8,000,
AND NO LESS THAN
TWENTY-FIVE OF $1,000!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 26,

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on
Saturday the 29th of Dec.
66 Number Lottery—10 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

4 Prize of	25,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	4,000
22	1,000
25	500
25	300
41	200
56	80
56	60
56	40
112	20
2,240	12
15,400	6

Tickets, $6—Halves, $3;
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, Dec. 18. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 24.

25 66 11 22 7 10 35 47 51 3

DEED LOST.

WAS lost, on the 2d. of October last, a Deed of John D. Mahon to Stephen Duncan, dated 6th Sept. 1832, for certain lands in Perry and Adams counties.—The Deed is on record, and can be of no service or advantage to any other person than those interested. Any person having found said Deed, will confer a favor, and shall be liberally rewarded, by the Editor of the "Sentinel."

Nov. 27. tf

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having removed from Gettysburg, gives notice to those indebted to him, that his Books and Notes are left in the hands of Mr. Wm. Gillespie, with whom they are requested to call and settle the same. Those accounts remaining unpaid on *the first of January next*, will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection.

GEORGE ARMOR.

Nov. 27. 5t

STOP THE VILLAINS!

150 Dollars Reward.

THE Store of the Subscriber, in Abbotts-Town, Adams county, was broken open on Wednesday night the 21st ult., and a large quantity of valuable Goods carried off.

One man, who calls himself James Gillespy, has since been apprehended, and a number of the stolen articles have been discovered at different places. Another man, who was in company with Gillespy, and supposed to have been concerned in the robbery, escaped, at the time the former was apprehended. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built in the breast and shoulders, dark sandy hair, is somewhat lame in one of his arms, has a down look when spoken to, had on blue clothes.

Along with the goods found, were Ten Watches, not the property of the subscriber, one of which has a paper in it, marked C. D. Hostetter, New-Lisbon, Ohio.

The following Goods are still missing:

3 pieces of Blue Cloth, one at $6, one at $4 50, and one at $2 50,
4 pieces of Silk, one brown, one dove-colored, and two changeable,
A number of *pieces of black Gros de Nap,*
1 drawer of Book Muslins & Bobbinetts,
4 pieces of Pongee Silk,
3 or 4 boxes best Italian Crapes, various colors,
1 box best Bobbinett Laces,
1 do. best Thread do.
4 pieces of Irish Linen, one of which was very much soiled,
1 lot of Calcutta, and other Silk Handkerchiefs, of various colors,
4 or 5 lbs. best Sewing Silks, various colors,
1 percussion-lock Pistol,
About 12 or 15 Dollars, in change; & a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞A Reward of $150 will be given for apprehending the Thieves, and securing the Goods; or $50 for the Thieves, and $100 for the Goods, or a proportionate sum for any part of them.

JOSEPH CARL.

Abbotts-Town, Dec. 4. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Samuel Sloan, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, for Surveying, Vendue Notes, Book Account or otherwise, are hereby notified to call on the subscribers, and make payment of their accounts on or before the *first day of January next.* And all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are requested to present them to the subscribers, on or before said day, for settlement.

GEORGE SMYSER,
J. B. M'PHERSON, } *Ex's.*

Nov. 27. 4t

TO PRINTERS.

A fount of *Long Primer*, of about 300 lbs. a specimen of which may be seen in the 4th page of this paper, is offered for sale, on reasonable terms: also, an excellent super-royal Ramage PRESS. Apply to the Editor of the "Sentinel."

Nov. 6. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on *Tuesday the 1st day of January next*, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about 2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Shippensburg Turnpike Road, adjoining lands of the heirs of Samuel Sloan, deceased, the heirs of William Hamilton, deceased, and others, containing

230 ACRES,

more or less; about 150 Acres of which are cleared, and the balance well Timbered. The Improvements are

2 Log Dwelling-houses, and a Log Barn.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

WILLIAM S. COBEAN,
Adm'r, with the will annexed, of James Sweney, dec'd.

Dec. 10. ts

☞If the above Property is not sold on said day, it will be Rented.

LAND FOR SALE.

I wish to dispose of at Private Sale, at the residence of the late Robert Hughes, deceased, all the property of said deceased, viz.

A FARM,

containing **150 *Acres of Land,*** lying at the foot of the South Mountain, one mile from Smithsburg, and the same distance from Cave-Town. About 40 or 50 Acres of this land are cleared and in cultivation; the balance is covered with thriving young Chesnut and other Timber. There are several never-failing springs of water on the premises, and a large number of FRUIT TREES of various kinds, and of the very best varieties. The improvements consist of a very comfortable two-story Log DWELLING HOUSE, with a large Garden, Stabling, Spring-house, and other Out-houses attached thereto, a large and convenient

TANYARD,

with overhead water that never freezes, with Beam-house, Currying-shop, Bark-house, Dwelling-house, Stabling, & other Out-houses attached. Taking the situation of every thing into view, there is none more desirable in the country for a Tan-Yard—Also,

A Saw Mill & Grist Mill,

with over-head power, capable of doing considerable work, with Dwelling-house, Garden, and other necessary appurtenances. The mill property is under lease for a term of years, and the whole will be sold subject to that lease, the purchaser receiving the rents of the same. Possession of the balance of the property will be given on the 1st day of April next.

As this property will be sold on very reasonable terms, it is considered well worthy the attention of every active, industrious man who would improve all the various advantages it derives from its location. I wish also to sell from

80 to 100 Acres of MOUNTAIN LAND

about 1½ miles from the above, adjoining lands of John Brewer and others, this land is well covered with Chesnut, Oak, Hickory and other Timber, and will be sold entire, or in lots, to suit the purchasers, and possession given *immediately.* For further particulars apply to the subscriber, in Hagerstown.

SUSANNAH HUGHES.

Dec. 10. 3t

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 26th day of December, inst.*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in M'Sherry's-Town, Conowago township, Adams county, containing **5 *Acres,*** more or less, on which are erected a one-story

log House & log Stable,

bounded by lands of Theresa Owens, Jacob Wirt, Anthony Ghinter and others—to be sold as the estate of *Marcus Wertz*, deceased.

☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

JACOB WERTZ, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 4. ts

VALUABLE Virginia Lands *FOR SALE.*

THE Subscriber offers to sell at Private Sale, on terms which will be an inducement to Capitalists, a Tract of

TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Hampshire County, Virginia, containing

2,000 ACRES.

This Tract is well calculated for IRON WORKS, as there is a quantity of Iron Ore, and good streams of water running through it. ☞For a particular description and terms, apply to the subscriber, at Mt. St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Maryland.

F. B. JAMISON.

Nov. 20. tf

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be Exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 26th day of December inst.*

A Tract of Patented LAND,

Situate in Germany township, Adams county, within half a mile of Littlestown, adjoining lands of James M'Sherry, Esq. and others, late the property of PETER SHILT, deceased, and containing

150 ACRES,

more or less. The improvements are a good, DWELLING-House, a Bank Barn, Stone Spring-house, and an Orchard of choice Fruit-Trees—also, a TENANT-HOUSE and Stable. About 60 acres of said farm are in first-rate timber, and the remainder cleared, of which a sufficient quantity is prime meadow.—One corner of said land lies within one-fourth of a mile of the Turnpike road, and on said corner is an excellent

STONE QUARRY,

of about 3 acres, of the best stone in the neighborhood, where a wagon can make ten loads a day, and in a few years may pay for the farm in stone. The above farm is of the red soil, and about the same quality land as about Littlestown. An indisputable title will be given. Persons desirous to purchase, and wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will please apply to the subscriber, living near the same.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

JONATHAN C. FORREST,
Administrator.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 18. ts

☞If the above described Farm is not sold on that day, it will then be Rented for one year.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

That two-story Brick
Dwelling-House,

adjoining his residence.—The terms of payment will be made very accommodating. Application to be made within the present week.

S. S. SCHMUCKER.

Dec. 18.

At an Orphans Court

Held at Gettysburg, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1832, before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN COWNOVER,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, viz. William Cownover, Garret Cownover, Mary, intermarried with Daniel Stag, Hannah, intermarried with John Coshun, Jane, intermarried with Abraham Houghtelin, who both died before the said John, leaving heirs: Maria, intermarried with Daniel Diehl, John C. Houghtelin, and Catharine Houghtelin, of whom George Brinkerhoff is guardian; Emily, intermarried with William Ferguson, John Cownover, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue, David Cownover, a minor, whose guardian is William Cownover, Catharine, intermarried with Joshua Bereaw, Letty, intermarried with Robert M'Kinney, Betsy, intermarried with David Chamberlin, who died before the said Intestate, leaving issue, Mary Ann Chamberlin and Hannah Chamberlin—or the Guardians of such as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *first day of January next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 4. tc

DE LA MONTERAT'S *Columbian Vegetable Specific,*

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. [illegible] many well authenticated certificates could be obtained; the proprietor is opposed to any thing like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article:—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist.

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

Notice is hereby Given

To the Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 1st day of January next*, viz.

The account of John Snyder, administrator of the estate of *Jacob Snyder*, deceased.

The account of John Albert, administrator de bonis non of *John Albert*, deceased.

The account of Jacob Herriter and George Byers, executors of the estate of *David Byers*, deceased.

The account of George Slagle, one of the executors of the estate of *Christopher Slagle*, deceased.

The account of John Overholtzer and Jacob Hains, administrators of the estate of *Samuel Overholtzer*, deceased, who was guardian of Christian and Mary Overholtzer, minor children of Christian Overholtzer, deceased.

The account of Jacob Keller, administrator of the estate of *Frederick Palmer*, deceased.

The account of Michael Kitzmiller, executor of the estate of *George Kitzmiller*, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's-Office, Gettysburg, November 26th, 1832. tc

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed *Tuesday the 1st day of January next*, for hearing me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JOHN NORBECK.

Nov. 27. 3t

FAIR NOTICE.

BEING determined to close my old business, I request all those indebted to me, either by Note or Book account, to call and settle the same before the *20th of December next*—as there positively will no longer indulgence be given, without respect to persons.

J. B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 27. 4t

$50 REWARD.

THE above will be paid for arresting, and securing so that I get her again, my Negro Slave

SARAH,

and her female child 12 or 13 months old, who left my service about the 15th of July last. Sarah is between 19 and 20 years of age, very dark complexion, under the common size, has a prim artful look, stammers in her speech, particularly when agitated; she is very plausible, & well calculated to deceive; has no regard to truth; her toes, if I recollect, are very short. It is not unlikely that she has made way with her child. The above Reward will be paid for Sarah, with or without her child.

RICHARD NORRIS.

Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1832. tf

N. B. Reference may be made to J. L. Fuller, Esq. of Gettysburg, who will pay the Reward upon her being delivered over to my agent.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Property, viz.

A brick House & ½ Lot, in West York-street;

One Lot of Ground, 8 or 10 Acres, near town, south-west of it; and

A Wood-Lot,

adjoining lands with Jacob Sherfigh, containing about Sixteen Acres, on reasonable terms.—

Inquire of DAVID ECKER.

Gettysburg, Sept. 25. tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the TAVERN, in East York-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Mr. John Ash, and formerly by Philip Heagy, Esq. where every reasonable exertion will be made for the comfort of those who may honor him with their custom.

HE HAS ALSO REMOVED HIS

LIVERY STABLE,

where HORSES and CARRIAGES will be kept for the accommodation of the Public.

☞Horses kept at Livery by the week, month or year.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. tf

WANTED, TWO APPRENTICES

TO THE

Chair-making and House-painting Business.

Lads of good character, & well recommended, will meet with advantageous terms.—Also,

ONE JOURNEYMAN.

THOMAS M'KELIP.

Gettysburg, Aug. 28. tf

☞The above Business is still carried on, [illegible] the Shop heretofore occupied by me.

HANDBILLS,

Pamphlets, Cards, Blanks,

AND ALL KINDS OF LETTER-PRESS

PRINTING,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of
"THE SENTINEL."

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL YOHE,

deceased, to wit: Jacob Yohe, George Yohe, John Yohe, Christian Yohe, Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Goomel, Michael Yohe, Catharine Yohe, Peter Yohe, Eli Yohe, and Mary Yohe, or the Guardians of such as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the first day of January next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 4. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN HARTMAN,

deceased, to wit: Jacob Hartman, John Hartman, Henry Hartman, Elizabeth, intermarried with Henry Menich, Solomon Hartman, Catharine Hartman, and Mary Ann Hartman, or the Guardians of such as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the first day of January next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 4. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

FREDERICK EICHOLTZ

deceased, to wit: Catharine, intermarried with John Rex, Jacob Eicholtz, Frederick Eicholtz, Susannnah, intermarried with Jacob Dotterow, since deceased, George Eicholtz, since deceased, leaving issue, two minor children, Elizabeth, whose guardian is Philip Fehl, and William, whose guardian is John Rex—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *Tuesday the first day of January next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Dec. 4. tc

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

150 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Woodsboro', Frederick county, Md. a *Mulatto Man*, who calls himself

JACOB SMITH.

Jacob is between 40 and 45 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and very stout made, and weighs 180 lbs., has a remarkably good countenance for a negro when spoken to, rather turns the white of his eyes up when spoken to, has a fashion of putting his hand to his face and rubbing it when questioned. Jacob is getting grey on the head, and has small whiskers, he is very much addicted to liquor when he has a chance of getting to it, and a notorious rogue and liar, and an uncommonly artful fellow; he is a first rate farm hand, and in ploughing and wagoning equal to any man. Jacob took a *Black Boy* along with him, about 17 years of age, dressed in drab clothing, but in all probability, he will leave the boy to shift for himself. I think Jacob has a free pass as he is such an artful fellow, and no doubt will pass as a free man. His clothing is as follows: A suit of Sunday clothes, of cassimere, very fine, coat, waistcoat and pantaloons of a grey mixed color, a suit of home-made cloth, all new, such as a pair of pantaloons and waistcoat, and a red linsey under doublet, a white hat about half worn, with a crape on it, an old pair of coarse shoes; he probably may change his suit of clothes. He has 10 or 15 dollars in money with him. I am of opinion he has made his way for Pittsburg or Philadelphia, as he has a son who ran away from this county, and went to one or the other place above-mentioned.

I will give $25 for Jacob if taken in Frederick county, or $50 if taken in the State of Maryland, or $150 if taken out of the State of Maryland, and secured in any jail so that I get him again.

☞All letters addressed to Daniel M. Kemp, Woodsboro Mills, near Woodsboro, Frederick county, Md. will be strictly attended to by the subscriber.

DANIEL M. KEMP.

Dec. 4. 4t

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office